NEW YORK HERALD

BEOADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. PROPRIETOR.

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING. NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Bouston streets. THE STEERES OF NEW YORK.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of 5th av. and \$2d st.-LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE. No. 720 Broadway .- FRENCH FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street .-UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Fourteenth st. and Broad-way. NEGRO ACTS-BURLESQUE, BALLET, &Q.

OLYMPIC THEATRS. Broadway.—THE BALLET PAN-STADT THEATRE, Nos. 45 and 47 Bowery -- OPER & SEASON-POSTILLON. WALLACK'S THEATRE. Broadway and 13th street .-

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street.-ENGLISH OPERA-MARITANA. WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner 30th st. -Performances afternoon and evening-The Octoboon. BOOTH'S THEATRE, 234 st., between 5th and 5th avs. -

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery .- HELD-A FAVORITE ST. JAMES THEATRE, Twenty-eighth street and Broad-GLOBE THEATRE, Brooklyn, opposite City Hall. -VA-

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway .-- COMIC VOCAL-SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL, 585 Broadway .- THE SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. BRYANT'S NEW OPERA HOUSE, 231 st., between 6th and 7th avs. - BRYANT'S MINSTREES.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 261 Bowery. -- NEGRO ECCENTRICITIES, BURLESQUES, &c. Matinee. STRINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street. MOULTON CONCERT. PARIS PAVILION CIRCUS, Fourteenth aircet, between 2d and 3d avenues - FOURSTRIANISM, &c.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE EXHIBITION, Third are one DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 745 Broadway. --

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Tuesday, October 17, 1871.

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"HAIL! COLUMBIA" was the song of the city last night.

Two SINGULAR HISTORICAL FACTS .- The cackling of geese saved Rome, and the kick of a cow destroyed Chicago.

Ex-GOVERNOR BROWNLOW is in full cry after the new Governor (Brown) of Tennessee. The old Parson fires low, and seldom misses tarded for many days; and a late despatch

RETROGRESSION IN THE SOUTH. - It is stated that the present high rates of freight on the railroads in East Tennessee and Georgia are compelling cattle drovers to return to the old method of driving their stock to market. This is poor economy and bad management on the part of the railroad companies, and will ultimately inure to their disadvantage.

THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF PARIS, from Now York for Liverpool, was off Cape Clear yesterday disabled or "broken down" HERALD cable telegram from Liverpool reports that steamers had been despatched to her assistance. No apprehension was felt with regard to her oltimate safety, although a strong wind was blowing at the moment.

HALIPAX was visited by a severe tornado and a great rising of the tide on Sunday, by which ships were driven from their moorings, houses blown down and part of the town submerged, involving a loss of about two hundred thousand dollars. The gale extended also to Montreal and Kingston, doing great damage and inflicting loss of life, the amount of which cannot yet be ascertained.

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY has ordered the ringlenders among the naval cadets who recently bazed some fresh cadets to be dropped from the rolls, and has read an excellent lesson to all the rest of the cadets in his order on the subject. "Though mere youthful vivacity may be overlooked," says he, "persistent blackguardism will not be tolerated."

PRINCE JEROME BONAPARTE, who has just been elected representative to the General Council of Corsica, has been allowed to visit his constituents, and, we take it for granted, to take his place in the Council. A government which has done so much to oblige the Bourbons, younger and older, has no right to be ungenerous to the Bonapartes. Plon-Plon is plucky, and it is quite possible, now that he has found a constitutional right to speak, we may have some sort of manifesto which will reveal the policy of the Bonaparles. Corsica s in agitation already.

M. Guizor Redivivus .- It must be regarded as one of the signs of the times that the veteran ex-Minister of Louis Philippe, M. Guizot, at his advanced age, is included in the appointments of President Thiers, and that he goes to Greece as the representative of France. The author of the Spanish Marriages is too old for London, or Berlin, or Vienna or St. Petersburg. But Greece is a sort of sinecure. It is difficult to get over the idea that the acceptance of this appointment means that all that can be done will be done to restore the the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea. House of Orleans.

The Terrible Fires of the West and the Immediate and Prospective Consequences.

The appalling and bewildering calamity which has fallen upon Chicago has attracted the attention and active sympathy of the civilized world; it has, indeed, developed a universal spirit of fraternal charity never before so broadly made manifest in the history of mankind. We are startled by it with amazement and admiration, as we were startled by the grand and glorious uprising of New York and the mighty North in 1861 in the common cause of the preservation of the Union. We see in the generous contributions of relief for Chicago, pouring in from high and low and rich and poor, in both hemispheres, that notwithstanding the crying evils of the times, in high places and low places, the world is really advancing toward that golden age when "the desert and the solitary place shall be made glad and the wilderness shall blossom like the rose." We have here the evidence before us from a thousand separated points, near and remote, of what in the moral world in these latter days has been achieved by the schoolhouse, the printing press, the steam engine and the electric telegraph; and our faith is greatly strengthened that through these all-powerful agents of fraternity the different nations of the earth will yet win their way to the millenniom in a universal confederation of "peace and good will to men."

But while this overwhelming calamity at Chicago is the absorbing topic in the public mind, from the Golden Gate of San Francisco to the Golden Horn of Constantinople, it is but one, though the most appalling and destructive one, of the many fiery disasters of this fiery season in the West. Outside of Chicago the aggregate of human desolation and suffering resulting from these ruinous fires has been, or will be, we fear, greater than that resulting from the burning of that beautiful city, though we have reason to believe that the welcome rains have now extinguished them all. The forest fires in Michigan have been very extensive and destructive. In addition to numerous detached farm houses, with all their outbuildings, crops, stock, &c., whole villages and towns on the Lake Huron and Lake Michigan sides of the peninsula have been swept away. From the interior we have no details, but whole counties in the heart of the State are reported among the suffering districts. Equally disastrous have been the fires in Michigan, on the north side of that lake, extending thence southward into the Green Bay district of Wisconsin, of which we have already given the particulars to our readers, with the dreadful losses of life at Peshtego and other settlements. From these forest fires in Michigan and Wisconsin the losses of life surpass the losses at Chicago, and the losses of property, involving the beggary of thousands of people, will amount to millions in money.

We published some days since reports from Minnesota of extensive fires in that State. sweeping over the prairies and through the wooded districts with resistless speed and fury, and leaving scores of families destitute in their course and flying for their lives. From Dakota we have had similar reports, and from Iowa, though the total value of the property destroyed by these Iowa and Dakota fires is comparatively small. In the splendid forests on the Canadian side of Lakes Huron and Superior these fires have been raging since July, darkening with their smoke the almosphere for hundreds of miles over the land and water, and destroying many thousands of acres of timber, with the scattered settlements therein. An officer of a government surveying expedition in the Rocky Mountains reports that from the smoky atmosphere resulting from the fires raging in those mountain forests his observations had been refrom San Francisco informs us that fires prevail in the California mountains, the whole length of the State. Nor can we omit the fact that within a month we have bad similar reports from the mountains of Colorado.

The immediate consequences of these fires are the perils of destitution and starvation to the thousands of the suffering people who have escaped only with their lives-men, women and belpless children. Here is a field for Christian inquiry and charity which, even in the presence of the one hundred thousand people burned out of house and home in Chicago, should not and will not be neglected. We presume that the Michigan sufferers have obtained or will receive immediate assistance from the rich city of Detroit, and that the unfortunates of Wisconsin, wandering houseless and famishing from their bomes destroyed, are being looked after by the prosperous city of Milwaukee, with its bountiful stores of breadstuffs and provisions. But our benevolent citizens of all creeds may still be called upon to aid in providing the ways and means needed to enable these homeless and destitute people of Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota and other States and Territories to weather through the long and cruel winter that is before them. We have no misgivings, however, upon this point. Let the local authorities and communities of the districts devastated by these terrible fires make known their wants, and, we repeat it, they, from all points, far and near, will be generously supplied. We know it from the universal and spontaneous relief coming in to Chicago, from the St. Lawrence, the Hudson, the Thames, the Rhine and the Danube.

We are, however, seriously concerned as to the prospective consequences of these Western prairie and forest fires. Chicago will rise from its ashes more beautiful than it was on the day which ushered in the night of its sweeping fire; new homes will be provided, we confidently hope, for the houseless people along the shores of Lakes Michigan and Huron and da the Western prairies; but it is probable that the hundreds of thousands of acres of the forests of the West swept away by these fires will never be replaced, and that their loss will be conducive to drought, famine, fire and pestilence hereafter. The section of the Continent embrachig these prairie and forest fires extends from California and Oregon to the great lakes. From the great Plains westward to the Pacific the climate is dry and comparatively rainless, because, excepting the sides and depressions of the mountains in favorable places and the river borders, the country is timberless. The heavy evaporations from those tropical basins,

are, from the immediate valley of the Missis-

sippi eastward to the Atlantic coast, almost wholly expended over the wooded section of the United States, and the basin of the great lakes. During the summer there is no local condensing atmosphere over the great Plains to bring down the rain, because those plains are timberless; and so, except an occasional summer shower, they are rainless from the passing frosts of spring to the returning frosts of autumn. It will soon be generally understood, too, that as the forests are cleared away from the head streams of the Mississippi and from the region around the great lakes the aunual summer rain fall in those districts will be diminished, and the withering drought of this last summer and the present autumn, with its fearful followers-these desolating fires-will regularly return with the returning summer.

These are the prospective consequences of the continuance of these Western prairie and forest fires. Without their assistance we are clearing away our forests too remorselessly, and we have only to continue this work at the present rate of destructiveness a few years longer in order to reach the penalty of extensive droughts and wasting fires and famine from year to year. Looking to the future prosperity of our new States and Territories, the preservation and enlargement of their forests and precautions for the safety of the people concerned and their property against these prairie and forest fires, in view of this year's dreadful disasters, become subjects of the highest importance to Congress and the Legislatures of the several States directly interested. It becomes the duty of Congress to provide, as far as possible, for the security of its Territories against these annual wasting fires, looking to the maintenance of the cash value of the public lands therein and their settlement; and our Western State Legislatures have too long left their people subject to these fires from the carclessness, folly or wickedness of railway companies, settlers, bunters, emigrants and vagrants with this dangerous servant of fire. If we know that a kerosene lamp may set a city in flames, we also know that a spark from a locomotive, or that the still flaming lucifer match with which a woodman has lighted his pipe, if thrown carelessly among the dead leaves of a Western forest or in the dry grass of a prairie, may light a fire which will deso-

late thousands of square miles of territory. Our first duty is to relieve, as far as possible, the distresses resulting from these Western fires; but the next and most important duty, looking to the future, is to provide against the recurrence of these calamities in the needful legislative remedies, national and local; for "an ounce of prevention is better than a pound

Disasters by Wind and Wave. Flood and flame, storm and tornado, appear to be vying with each other in their sweep and destructiveness, not only over our own land, but in other and distant regions of the earth. The telegraph yesterday brought us intelligence of a terrible tornado which for two days had swept over portions of Canada, unrodfing or blowing down houses, rocking churches and public buildings, tearing up trees and hurling them with the savageness of a fiend against persons and property, and carrying terror and consternation to every heart. Montreal, Kingston and other cities are in a fright from which they suffer much more than by actual contact with the storm. and Halifax harbor has been visited by a hurricane of such violence as is seldom known in northern waters.

Turning from Canada to the far-off shores of the Celestial Empire, the Atlantic cable reports Tien-tsin, Hong Kong and other parts of that empire swept by wind and water, which leave a terrible wreck behind. In Tien-tsin ten thousand square miles have been submerged and the people are suffering greatly. In Hong Kong hundreds of Chinese have been drowned, buildings have been struck by lightning, vessels wrecked, and devastation and ruin stalk abroad. God is no respecter of persons, and His physical agents treat the Chinaman and the Anglo-Saxon alike, and the common enemy makes common friends of mankind. While we must, of course, feel a greater degree of sympathy with our own people in suffering, we must also in our measure feel for those who suffer everywhere, and especially with the Canadians and the Chinese, who will one day become citizens of the great republic.

SPANISH AGITATION FOR REVOLUTIONARY CHANGE.—The latest cable telegrams from Madrid go to show that the Spaniards remain deeply agitated towards a change of government. They want-at least some of the most influential of their leaders want-to perfect a republic pure and simple. Minister Sagasta addressed a manifesto to the nation. In this he denounces the system of radical opposition to the government, proclaims that Cuba must be held for the Crown, and officially anathematizes the democratic movement of the hardfisted workingmen of the International Society. The radicals replied to the Cabinet declaration in a city mass meeting yesterday. The assemblage was an exceedingly important one for Madrid. The leaders were outspoken in their opposition to the government and fervent in their resolve to strike hands in friendship with the Internationals and radicals in all parts of Europe. The Spanish political crisis becomes more serious every day. Amadeus may fall in the chasm which will be created by the nativist party divisions. Perhaps it would then close,

CONSTITUTIONAL DIFFICULTIES IN AUSTRIA. -It appears from our latest news that the policy of decentralization, which Austria has been pursuing since 1866, and particularly since Von Beust became Chancellor of the empire, is in danger of falling through. The Czechs of Bohemia bave demanded autonomy, and it is only a few days since the Emperor Francis Joseph publicly made it known to the Bohemians that he should consent to be crowned their King. It is difficult to believe that Von Beast did not give his consent to this policy. It is well known that he was the father of Hungarian autonomy. The disintegration policy has been a little too fruitful. The Austrian Germans are grumbling, and it is possible that Von Benst has taken fright. If Francis Joseph does not fulfil his promise to the Czechs the Austrian empire is in danger. The great trouble is that danger lies as much in the way of inaction as of action. Many thoughtful men fear, and not without reason, that the Austrian empire is doomed.

Prince Alexis' Reception by the Navy. It will be expected, of course, that Admiral Rowan and the other naval officers of the squadron at this naval station will do the best they can to entertain the Grand Duke Alexis and the Russian naval officers who come with him. Admiral Rowan and all under him must feel that they are called upon to show gentlemanly liberality to the distinguished foreigners. Our gallant fellows would feel mean if they could not do this. We have no doubt they would rather take the money for this object out of their own pockets and scanty pay than allow themselves and their country to be so humiliated. In all probability they have made suitable preparations out of their own money. But ought this to be? Ought this distinguished guest of the government to be entertained at the cost of our naval officers and out of their limited pay? The Navy Department ought to bear the expense-ought to provide liberally for the entertainment of our Russian guests while in the hands of the navy. We believe there is a contingent fund under the control of the Secretary of the Navy, and some of it should be used for this purpose. Let it not be said that the government acts meanly, while our naval officers are ready to strain their resources to save the credit of the republic for generous hospitality, Will Mr. Robeson hunt up that naval contingent fund and give Admiral Rowan and his officers a chance of treating the Russians generously without taxing their salaries for the cost? Whatever is to be done let it be well done.

The Gloncester Fishermen's War on Canada. The Gloucester fishermen, in their efforts to involve this country so far as they can in war with Great Britain, and thereby abrogate the Treaty of Washington, have at last taken a very desperate step. A party of them, secretly organized for the purpose, recently recaptured the American schooner E. A. Horton, which was lying at Guysboro, N. S., awaiting the decision of the Admiralty Court upon charges of violating the Canadian fishery laws, and put to sea with her. Immediately an Eaglish gunboat and cutter started in pursuit, and at last accounts were still on the chase. The Gloncester men are greatly excited in view of her speedy arrival at that port, especially as a British gunboat has appeared off Gloucester to intercept her. The Surveyor of the Port at Boston has sent an American gunboat to Gloucester to look after American interests, and the good will, peace and amity so lately negotiated between ourselves and Great Britain are at the mercy of any little breez; that may blow this spark into a flame. In the meantime General Butler is lecturing on the disadvantages of the treaty, trying in his magnetic way to prepare the people for any difficulty these hot-headed fishermen may precipitate upon us. The act of the fishermen was undoubtedly a flagrant violation of our laws and of the laws of nations, and whatever the original seizure of the schooner by the British may have been, and in view of the very recent suppression of attempts in more unlawful on the part of General O'Neill and the Fenians, it would seem that the government has no course to pursue but to teach these brawny sons of the sea to have more regard for the peace and prospects of their own country, even if they must have less for their own private pockets.

The Emperor of Germany on the National Situation.

His Majesty the Emperor of Germany opened the legislative session in Berlin yesterday. He delivered an address from the throne, of which we report the main features in the HERALD to-day by cable. The Emperor was animated and decisive, both in his action and expression. He pointed to the grand results which have inured to the Gerspirit of patriotism which produced such results must not be permitted to relax until the people of the whole empire share in the profits. The treasury must be replenished and kept full. Provision must be made to cover the cost of the border adjustments with France. In view of the financial requirements France must pay up her war indemnities. Parliament will arrange and legislate the establishment of a uniform gold coinage for Germany. The foreign relations are amicable and friendly, the correspondence with Austria being of the most "cordial nature." Emperor William is not only a most powerful sovereign, but a most prudent political organizer. His present speech may be accepted as a new evidence of this fact. He closed with the words. "there is no cause for anxiety"-a very pithy but truthful expression, which must prove very grateful to his subjects.

Material Progress on the South Pacific

The latest news from the South Pacific-of which we publish a very interesting telegraph report to-day-is quite encouraging. Political excitement appears to have abated in Peru and Chile. The vast resources of both countries were being developed more healthily, railroads were at work in Chile and large amounts of valuable produce were being transported on the lines for export. Gold bad been discovered in new fields in Peru. Legislative affairs and Cabinet calculations were permitted to progress peaceably in Santiago, Chile. The politicians had floated out the old rumor of coming troubles between Chile, Peru and Bolivia; but the people appear to have paid very little attention to the manœuvre-a hopeful sign, and one more valuable than gold or silver to their country. Copper had been found in new beds near Iquique. A Cabinet had been formed in Lima, and preparations were being made for the installation of the President. Our neighbors on the South Pacific territory will come to estimate their own national interests in good time. When they do they will cease to revo-Intionize, and go to work.

THE CANADIANS are hurrying troops to Manitoba to defend it against the Fenians. It would be better for them to leave that work entirely to United States Marshals.

REFERRING to the platform of the New York democracy, the Mobile Register finds in it nothing that may not be fully endorsed by a Southern democrat, with the single exception of the unnecessary use in one place of the offensive word "rebellion." The Register, it appears, does not like to have "things called by their right names."

More Money for Chicago and Rules for the Presentation of the Alabama Claims.

An American Missionary Preaching in the Tower of London-Demand for the Separation of Church and State-An Iuman Steamship Disabled.

TELSCRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Oct. 16, 1871. The subscriptions taken at the Mansion House fo the benefit of the Chicago sufferers amount thus far o £20,000. The Strand Theatre devoted the proceeds of Wednesday's performance to the relief

The Chamber of Commerce of Sheffeld has resolved to call a meeting of the principal citizens for A meeting for the relief of Chicago was held in the Town Hall of Liverpool to-day, at which the Mayor presided. A committee was appointed to receive contributions, and £8,500 sterling were raised on the spot.

Subscriptions which have been opened in the various cities throughout Great Britain have met with cordial responses, and the outgoing steamers from all our ports will carry large contributions both in money and material.

Taking advantage of the holiday a large meeting was held in the fown Hall of Manchester yesterday for the purpose of raising subscriptions to the Chi-

cago relief fund. The Bishop of Manchester presided, and spoke in advocacy of liberal contributions in aid of the dis-

tressed city. Messra. Jacob Bright and Hugh Birrey, members of Partiament for Manchester, and Mr. Adams, the United States Consul, were also present and ad-

tressed the meeting. The contributions on the spot amounted to £4,000 sterling.

was given. HOW TO PRESENT THE ALABAMA CLAIMS. A supplementary edition of the London Gazette this morning publishes the British Commissioners' regulations for presenting claims to be adjudicated inder the Washington Treaty for damages done by the Alabama.

Resides this amount a large quantity of clothing

AN AMERICAN CLERIC IN ST. JOHN'S, OF THE TOWER. The Rev. Mr. Thompson, an American clergyman, preaches in the chapel of St. John, in the Tower of

The chapel has not been used before since the time of the Reformation.

A FREE CHURCH IN A PREE STATE. An address has been issued by representative workingmen, demanding separation of Church and State in England. The address announces that neetings of workingmen will be held throughout

the country in support of this movement.

FATAL MAPINE COLLISION. Two steamers were in collision on the Tyne last night, and five persons were drowned. THE COTTON SUPPLY.

The steamship Calabria and ship Queen, from Boston and New York respectively, landed 1,101 bales of cotton at Liverpool to-day.

OUEEN VICTORIA.

A Radical Revolutionist Declares Her Majesty Insane.

Demand for a Regency Preparatory to a Republic.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Oct. 16, 1871. Mr. Bradiaugh, the radical extremist and revoluionary agitator, attended at an immense reform meeting which was held in the city to-night and delivered one of his characteristic speeches to the assemblage. He declared that Queen Victoria is Insanc, and

demanded a regency, to be entrusted to the Judges of Law and Equity, until a republic is established.

THE GERMAN PARLIAMENT

Speech of the Emperor William to the Assembled Legislators.

Imperial Review of the Situation at Home and Abroad-National Economy a Necessary Duty-The War Indemnity and Its Uses-No Cause for Anxlety and Cordial Relations with Austria.

TELECRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BERLIN, Oct. 16, 1871. His Mujesty the Emperor William opened the ses sion of the Reichsrath in person to-day. The Emperor proceeded from the Palace to the

Legislative Hall in state, attended by various officers of the royal household, councillors and other dignitaries. He was received with demonstrations of respectful loyalty by the people as the cort ge proceeded

he entered the Parliament house, The Emperor ascended the throne immediately and proceeded to deliver the imperial SPEECH.

through the streets and cheered by the members as

He commenced his address with a review of the past session of the North German Parliament and of the course and progress of German unification. The progress of this important policy and the present condition of united Germany he considered

eminently favorable and gratifying. Passing from tals subject to the topics to be considered during the present session, he said the chief care of Parliament would be the consideration of the Budget for the support of the empire. The advances made by the several States of the German Confederation must be repaid out of the funds received from France as a war indemnity. The Budget must include the expense of settling

the government of the territory acquired from The Emperor expressed the optnion that a reorganization of the colnage of Germany is desirable.

He said the Federal Council was at this time engaged in devising measures for the establishment of gold coinage basis for the arrangement of a uniform system of German coinage. He also proposed, as a subject ripe for discussion,

the securing of a line of direct communication through Switzerland to Italy, to be so controlled throughout that the interests of Germany would be fairly considered. Alluding to the foreign relations of the empire, e said that the relations with fereign States are en-

tirely satisfactory. There was no cause of anxiety in any quarter. Especially was the correspondence with Austria of a cordial nature, and the intercourse with that country was no longer shadowed by reminiscences

THE QUESTION OF THE EAST.

An Imperial and Important Interview in Prospect.

> TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. LONDON, Oct. 16, 1871.

The Question of the East, as it has been termed since the close of the Crimean war, attracts attention in political circles. It is rumored that General Ignation, the Russian

Minister in Constantinopie, has been charged by Prince Gorichakoff to contrive occasion for an interview between the Czar or Russia and the Suitan

ENGLAND. | THE OVERT ACT OF WAR.

Gloucester Fishermen Seize an American Schooner in Guysborough, N. S., and Escape with Her.

An English Cutter and Gunboat in Pursuit.

THE FISHERMEN GREATLY EXCITED.

English and American Gunboats Waiting Their Arrival Off Gloucester Harbor.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Oct. 16, 1871. There is a big row in this quiet little town, which, ithough small in itself, may lead to

A BIG INTERNATIONAL DISPUTE. Like the pig about which two women quarrelied in the Netherlands years ago, this same small speck of war may possibly develop into a great blot on the surface of the peace of the body politic, and, if not immediately brought to a pacific solution, may be the means of a grievous and worrying amount of dispute. The headings on the bulletin poards to-day read thus:-

DOARDS IO-DAY FEAR THAN SCHOONER
FROM THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT.
ONE OF HER OWNESS SAID TO BE ENGAGED IN THE
APPAIR.
HE IS BACKED UP BY A CHEW OF STALWART CAPE
ANN FISHERIERN DETERMINED TO BRING HER
INTO PORT OR BURN HER.
A CUTTER AND ENGLISH GUNBOAT IN PURSUIT.
A UNITED STATES GUNBOAT WILL DEFEND THE
FISHING SCHOONER IN OUR WATERS.
THE GLOUCESTER FISHERMEN THOROUGHLY
AROUSED.

AROUSED.
THE GOVERNMENT MUST NOW SHOW ITS HAND.
ARE OUR FISHERMEN TO BE PROTECTED?

The facts in the case are these:-The schoone Edward A. Horton, Torry, master, of this port, was seized September 1, near St. George, N. S., by the culter Sweepstakes, for alleged violation of the fishing treaty, and taken into Guysporough, while the master and crew were turned ashore to get home the best way they could. She had a full carge of mackerel and was nearly ready to come home. The case was of

A PECULIARLY AGGRAVATING NATURE, as she belonged to Messis. McKenzie, Knowiton & Co., a comparatively new firm, who had one of the r vessels seized last year and were put to much exense and inconvenience in getting the vesset bonded. There has been a deep-seated feeling of indignation prevalent among the fishermen and fishing owners at these audacious se zures, and the attempt on the part of the owner of the schooner Clara E. Friend to obtain his vessel, which ended ta her recapture by the Dominion steamer, has added fuel to the flames. The

PLAN OF THE RECAPTURE of the Horton, so far as your correspondent can learn, was concocted here in town, and one of her owners, it is said, was one of the prime movers. These plans were kept so secret that none but a chosen lew outside of those who were to take an active part therein knew anything of the affair. Suffice it to say that the plan was well matured and the men who accompanied her owner to Guysboro were determined either to return the schooner to this port or destroy her. There were to be no haif way measures one way or the other, and with this

resolve they left Gloucester.

We next hear from them by way of a despatch received from Hailfax. N. S., on the 13th tast., which

states that—
The schooner E. A. Horton, captured by the British culter Sweepstakes, and taken into Guysboro to await the desision of the Admiratly Court, was taken away on Sunday night by unknown perties, who broke open a store, obtained her materials, then cut her cable and put to sea. No trace of the vessel was seen hovering outside, which, no doubt, aided in the affair.

The cutter sweepstakes and an English gunbeat were in close pursuit.

As soon as this news was discominated the reason.

As soon as this news was disseminated the people

of Gloucester were

AROUSED TO FEVER HEAT and various were the conjectures whether or not the daring owner and crew would succeed in eluding pursuit, and bring the craft safe around Eastern Point lighthouse in Gloucester harbor. Every vessel approaching the harbor has been closely scanned by eager eyes on shore, and the fishermen were all prepared to give the Horton and

er crew a cordial reception. This brings the account up to to-day, when the intelligence was received that an

was hovering off the Cape to intercept the schooner. This created the most intense excitement, and knot of fishermen were seen on the wharves carne-tig engaged in discussing the momentous subject and showing their willingness in taking a hand in the game of checking any interference with American dshing vessels by English gunboats in our waters. In the absence of Collector Robson, who is in Boston to get the officials there interested in the matter, B. H. Smith, Surveyor of this port, sent a despatch to the Commandant of the Charlestown Navy Yard, asking him to send a gunboat to the protection of the E. A. Horton in American waters. The tol-

lowing answer was received at two P. M.:-Te Mr. B. H. SMITH, Surveyor of Customs, Glonces ter, Mass.— Ganboat will be sent to your assistance. A. R. HUGHES, for the Commandant.

At six o'clock a UNITED STATES GUNBOAT

arrive 1 in the harbor, and, taking on board several United States officials and fishing merchants, among whom was Mr. Robert McKenzie, one of the owners of the E. A. Horion, started at ten P. M. on a cruise. The matter has also been brought to the attention of Collector Russell of Boston, Who will Interview President Grant, who is in that city to attend the laying of the corner stone of the new Post Office. Intelligence of the schooner being off the harbor is anticipated every moment, and the overy who will win in this again is one which now agitates this community from centre to circumference.

FRANCE.

The Ratified Treaties with Germany Presented to the Cabinet.

Provincial Disturbances in Corsida-Charges Against the Bonapartes-Government Missions to Foreign Powers.

TELECRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS. Oct. 16, 1871. M. Ponyer-Quertier has arrived at Versailles from Berlin, bearing copies of the treaties just concluded between France and Germany. POLITICAL AGITATION IN CORSICA.

A rumor comes from Marzeilles of political dis-turbances in Corsica. They are believed to be inspired by Bonapartist partisans. A BONAPARTE UNDER LEAVE.

Prince Jerome Bonaparte has been granted the pass a ked by him, permitting him to visit Corsica.

THE FOREIGN MISSIONS.

M. Guizot goes as French Minister to Greece. The appointment of Mr. Ferry as Minister to the United States has been withdrawn in deference to

M. Picard has been appointed French Minister to Italy, n place of the Count de Choiseul, recalled.

STEAMSHIP CITY OF PARIS DISABLED.

TILEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 14, 1871.

The Inman steamship City of Paris, Captain Mireouse, which left New York for Liverpool on the 7 n instant, is off Cape Clear, broken down. Steamers have gone to her assistance.

A strong breeze is blowing, but not sufficient to excite any apprehensions in regard to the ateamer's